the hive of bees, the colony of ants or of termites each with its specialized members, workers, soldiers, reproductive specialists, and so forth; each class performs some function which is indispensable to the continuance of the life of the whole; each member thus influences, and in turn is influenced by, all others and is dependent upon the preservation of the whole as such for its own welfare and preservation.

These last instances perhaps carry the principle of wholeness beyond the sphere of application of the *Gestalt* principle proper. I do not know whether Kohler would regard them as covered by it.

As applied to the doctrine of evolution, emergence is usually associated with the name of Lloyd Morgan, who in his later years devoted to its exposition a number of volumes. In his hands it was used to bridge the gap between the lifeless and the living, and that between the supposedly mindless lower forms of life and the higher, which latter alone he credited with mentality or psychic life. Lloyd Morgan was not consistent in his exposition, vacillating within the same volume from one form of the doctrine to another. I must therefore state the one form of it which departs least widely from the mechanical biology and can be found in his works, without denying that he also gave expression to other forms of it. But this most nearly mechanical form is important because it has been widely welcomed as diminishing the difficulties in the way of the generally accepted view that evolution has been a continuous process, without introducing into the evolving

world influences of a radically different order from those operative in the primordial chaos.

It is said that, as the original materials of the universe cooled and consolidated, the more complex forms of matter